

REVENUE LAW SURE TO NET SIX BILLIONS

\$3,850,150,078 on Internal Imposts in Last Fiscal Year, Says Report.

\$206,003,091 ON TOBACCO

Heavy Decline on Spirits Returns—Cutting of Taxable List Unlikely.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Internal Revenue receipts for the year ended June 30, 1919, amounted to \$3,850,150,078. Of this \$2,000,783,302 was income and excess profits tax representing the first two instalments due on or before March 15 and June 15, 1919. The sum collected from income and excess profits taxes was \$25,244,035.87 less than the entire collections from similar sources in 1918, when the full amount of all assessments was collectible within the fiscal year.

"It may be stated confidently," says the report, "that the estimate of \$4,000,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1919, will be closely approached if not fully realized. With the additional assessments resulting from the final audit and verifications of returns, this estimate unquestionably will be exceeded."

Concerning tax adjustment the report says:

"A programme of intensive investigation has been organized and vigorously carried on to insure the assessment and collection of unpaid taxes, and a refund of amounts paid in excess of correct liability.

Income Tax Slackers Are Few.

"The compliance of the great majority of taxpayers with the requirements of the revenue laws," the report says, "has resulted in a marked increase in the revenue in the enforcement of the law. Those citizens who respond to their tax liabilities receive the evasion of tax by other persons, especially those engaged in the same line of business. For this reason the bureau has recognized an urgent responsibility to discover all delinquents and enforce the payment of all taxes due and penalties incurred, and in this effort has received in a liberal and co-operative operation and assistance of law-abiding citizens.

"The general acceptance of tax liability has so strengthened the position of the bureau in the enforcement of the law that persons who are intentionally delinquent have come to recognize that they cannot hope to escape detection year after year, but will eventually be discovered and brought to justice.

All persons seeking to leave the United States are now required, through an arrangement with the Department of State, to present evidence of having complied with the income tax requirements before receiving a passport. Employees assigned to the ports of embarkation review the tax liabilities of each citizen and alien who are about to proceed abroad. The result during the last fiscal year has been to collect more than \$5,000,000 in delinquent taxes.

7,000,000 Returns Are Filed.

"The income and profits tax provisions of the 1917 and 1918 revenue laws have resulted in the filing of approximately 7,000,000 returns.

"An important part of the bureau's work is the settlement involved in difficult cases on the basis of the examination of reports submitted by revenue agents. At the beginning of the year many thousands of these reports had accumulated, but the number has been rapidly reduced, and at the close of the fiscal year only about 17,000 cases awaited settlement, of which more than half have now been disposed of or are in process of audit."

In reference to the child labor section of the revenue bill imposing a tax on the employment of child labor the report says:

"The law has not been in operation long enough to warrant a definite forecast of its possibilities. It is clearly apparent, however, that few persons intend to employ children and pay the tax for so doing. In every section of the country a majority are making earnest efforts to observe the age and hour standards."

"During the year there were produced from materials other than fruit 93,776,833 taxable gallons of distilled spirits, a decrease of 74,590,355.4 gallons compared with the preceding fiscal year. There were removed from bonded warehouses on payment of tax \$1,598,085.53 taxable gallons, a decrease of 1,189,737 from the quantity tax paid in the preceding fiscal year. This decrease resulted from the extension of prohibition to several States and from the increase in the rate of tax to \$4.40 a proof gallon on spirits intended for beverage purposes.

The quantity of spirits remaining in distillery and general bonded warehouses at the close of the fiscal year was 73,358,151.1 gallons, a decrease of 8,501,113.4 from the close of the preceding fiscal year.

The large decrease in production of spirits and in the use of distilled alcohol during the year resulted from the greatly reduced demands at the close of the war for alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munition for the United States Government as well as for the Allies. Nor were any spirits produced during the year for beverage purposes, such production being prohibited by the act of August 10, 1917.

At the close of the fiscal year the

number of operating breweries was 669, compared with 1,093 at the close of the preceding fiscal year.

Much Revenue From Tobacco.

Tobacco has become one of the Government's great sources of revenue. Total receipts from tobacco taxes in the fiscal year were \$206,003,091.84, an increase of \$49,814,431.94, or 31.9 per cent. over the preceding year.

"The rapid increase in the number of cigarettes manufactured compared with the number of cigars shows an important tendency in the industry," the report says. "In 1910 for the first time the number of cigarettes manufactured was greater than the number of cigars manufactured, their approximate numbers being 8,000,000,000 cigarettes and 8,000,000,000 cigars. Since that time the number of cigarettes has increased rapidly, while that of cigars has shown no material change. In the last year the number of cigars was 46,500,000, while that of cigars was approximately 8,000,000,000. Last year for the first time the number of pounds of leaf entering into the manufacture of cigars was 46,500,000, while that of cigars was approximately 177,000,000 and 162,000,000 pounds respectively."

Referring to the report of a special committee investigation of traffic in narcotic drugs, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says:

"Under the proposed constitution of the League of Nations (Art. XXIII, of the covenant) it is provided that the League shall have the right to ratify or promulgate regulations for carrying out its terms. Until such action can be secured through international agreement it is impossible that the drug trade in this or any other country can be adequately policed. In the meantime it is desirable that some definite temporary arrangements be made to curb the traffic in narcotics and to put a stop to the smuggling of large quantities of drugs from these countries into the United States."

Narcotic Law Violations.

"During the year 27,256 violations of the Harrison narcotic law were reported, including technical violations and violations of the administrative regulations. Of these cases 26,318 involved persons authorized to register under the terms of the law. The remaining 938 cases were against persons not mentioned in the act, principally illicit peddlers. Fines were imposed by the courts amounting to \$51,551.25, and there was collected from these cases \$23,931.53."

The total cost of administering internal revenue laws for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, was \$20,572,771.53, compared with \$12,003,214.07 for the fiscal year 1918.

Total expenditures were equivalent to 10 per cent of collections for the fiscal year, as compared with a corresponding ratio of 0.325 per cent in 1918. The increase is due chiefly to three causes. The programme of investigating and auditing tax cases has been greatly advanced. Large expenditures were made in connection with the assessment of income and profits taxes under the revenue act of 1918, although the collections are made under the installment plan, partly in the fiscal year 1919 and partly in the fiscal year 1920. Furthermore, the child labor tax law and similar revenue measures have added materially to expenditures without increasing proportionately the amount of revenue.

Reference is made by the report to the plans of the bureau for the enforcement of the prohibition laws through appeals to the public and all civic and moral agencies for cooperation in the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Belgian Mission to Return.

Military Body Will Sail From New York Tomorrow.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall entertained a company in their box at the National Theatre this evening. Their guests included the Spanish Ambassador and Senor and Senora de Riano, Justice McReynolds and Mrs. Haro Lippincott.

The Argentine Ambassador and Madame de Breton, accompanied by their niece, Miss Lloveras, will go to New York tomorrow for the week end. The Belgian Military Mission will return to Belgium next week. Lieut. Barlier will spend the winter with his parents in Paris, where he has been since last autumn. Lieut. Barlier will return to this country next March.

General and Mrs. Benson have returned to their apartment in the Wyoming from a Southern trip. They spent some time in Admiral Benson's home at Macou, Ga.

Mrs. Frederick E. Chapin gave a tea this afternoon to present her daughter, Miss Marjorie Chapin, to society. The tea with dancing was given at Rausch's, and Mrs. Chapin was assisted by Mrs. Albert Niblack, Mrs. Joseph Sampson, Mrs. John Blidde and Mrs. Thomas C. Martin. Among the debutantes who assisted were the Misses Nancy Lane, Anne Gardner, Frances Hampson, Lindsay Wood, Betty Grove, Celeste Crosby, Peggy Martin, Helen McLanahan, Margaret Croson, Helen Morgan, Anne Dugan, Mary Curran Lee, Marion Dring, Eleanor Harris, Myra Morkan and Virginia McKenney.

Mrs. Elphalett Andrews entertained a party at the supper dance at the Cafe St. Marks this evening.

Lady Alexandra Sutherland of Jamaica and Mrs. W. J. B. Harrison of England arrived yesterday in Washington for the winter.

NAVY READY, SAYS DANIELS.

Demobilization Said Not to Have Affected Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Despite the rapid demobilization of personnel since the armistice, the navy is ready to meet any emergency, Secretary Daniels declared today in discussing published reports that the navy would be found unprepared if called upon for active service at this time.

Announcing that the eight dreadnoughts of the Atlantic fleet and about 100 destroyers would leave Guantanamo, Cuba, January 8, for winter maneuvers, Mr. Daniels said these ships would be "adequately" manned, although their crews would not constitute a war complement. Other battleships of the Atlantic fleet will join the fleet as soon as it was possible to man them, he added.

The Secretary pointed out that the enlisted personnel of the navy now was 100,000, nearly double that before the war, and said the work of training recruits was proceeding satisfactorily.

FRANCE TO SETTLE CLAIMS.

In Exchange U. S. Will Forward Great Sum of Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Under agreement with the War Department liquidation claims—settling all claims and controversies against the United States arising from American activities in France during the war, the War Department announced today. In return the government will pay France \$2,000,000 free and an additional \$6,000,000 later if the claims exceed the original payment.

Members of the commission expect to sail for New York December 8.

BURLESON URGES BAN ON P. O. UNIONS

Calls Mail Workers' Affiliation With Labor Bodies Menace to Government.

CLAIMS \$2,842,851 SURPLUS

Attacking Critics, Defends "Zone" System and Urges Increase to Publishers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A surplus of \$2,842,851 in post office operations for the fiscal year 1919 was announced in the annual report today of Postmaster-General Burleson. The figures are subject to some adjustment which would increase the surplus, Mr. Burleson said, adding that this was the sixth time in the seven years of the present post office administration that revenues had exceeded expenditures.

An aggregate surplus of more than \$3,000,000, as compared to an aggregate deficit of more than \$49,000,000 for the preceding seven years, is claimed in an appended table. The report comments:

"The cause of the change is immediately apparent. Whereas the revenues under this administration increased from \$17,937,816, or at the rate of 59.6 per cent, compared with the seven year period prior to the time it assumed office, the expenditures increased only \$4,433,736, or at the rate of 43.49 per cent. The difference between the increase in expenditures and the increase in revenues, less losses, equals the amount of the net change in favor of the public treasury."

A sharp increase in the rate of the public treasury, Mr. Burleson said, "was due to lack of complete and accurate information."

"The fact is," he added, "that a policy of achievement. They do not call for explanations or apologies and none are given. The administration stands squarely on its record."

A Shot at His Critics.

Discussing improvements in the service Mr. Burleson said nothing had been left undone within his authority "to effect readjustments in the interest of all the people and not in that of any special class."

"Because of the curtailment of what may be termed 'special class' postal facilities there has grown up strenuous hostility upon the part of a limited number of 'special interests,' the expense of which the government is forced to bear."

In summarizing improvements the report declares the partial adjustment of the postage rates on second class mail matter effected a saving of over \$14,000,000 annually.

Mr. Burleson again asked repeal of legislation permitting the affiliation of organizations of postal employees with labor organizations "which sanction recourse to the strikes or boycott to enforce their demands."

"I again call the attention of Congress to the impropriety of Government employees owing allegiance to any organization which might stand in the way of the Government, and to the actual menace to governmental authority which is involved in such affiliation."

The avowed purpose of labor organizations is to advance the social and economic welfare of members of their order, but to exercise a coercive influence upon the employer to compel submission to their demands.

Declies "Special Privilege."

"The strike and the boycott are weapons designed to be used in attack or in resistance. The Government of the United States is not to be attacked or resisted by any citizen or class. Surely no such special privilege is reserved to those who, through the nature of their employment, are sworn to serve the Government itself and owe to it the special allegiance of service."

"Government employees should be permitted to organize for their social and general welfare, to appear before committees of Congress and to furnish information concerning the postal service of which they may have knowledge."

"Reaffirming after detailed discussion his previous stands as to some rates on publications Mr. Burleson said:

"Postmaster-General has always believed that a low rate of postage should apply to reading matter, for the reason that its primary purpose is the dissemination of news and education, but he is also of the belief that this low rate of postage should not apply to that portion of the publication devoted to advertising or commercial uses. The law, which fixes a low rate for advertising matter, is eminently fair, as the rate of postage is increased in the proportion that the publication is commercialized and according to the distance it is transported and the publisher therefore to a certain extent fixes for himself the rate of postage on his publication. The Postmaster-General earnestly recommends that action be taken by Congress to increase the rate of postage on the portion of publications devoted to advertising and handling same."

"With reference to the application of civil service requirements to postmasters the report said:

"Pending enactment by the Congress of legislation which, though repeatedly urged by the Postmaster-General, failed of passage, several Executive orders have been issued by the President extending in effect the classified civil service to postmasterships of all classes and requiring that those who were appointed to civil service by Executive order without having been subjected to any civil service or merit test whatever shall be required to pass a civil service examination."

Praises Air Mail Service.

Mr. Burleson devotes considerable space to development of the air mail service, concluding with this statement: "The air mail service of the United States is the only practical commercial airplane service in the world. No service in foreign countries compares with it in magnitude, in continuous dependability and in benefits to commerce. Its

QUANTITY

Ready to Manufacture in Lots of 25, 50 and 100 (OPEN AND CLOSED BODIES)

In the White, or Trimmed and Painted

QUICK DELIVERY

New England Auto Body Co., 574 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

WARNS OF REACTION FROM LABOR GREED

Frederick P. Fish Tells Mechanical Engineers Industrial Collapse May Result.

PUBLIC PAYING THE PRICE

Society Calls for Check on Strikes and Arbitrary Acts of Ownership.

The most serious period of industrial depression this country ever has experienced may develop from the exorbitant increase of wages and the disquieting decrease in efficiency of the workman. Labor unions by their tactics may bring down upon their heads the wrath of the American people and cause their own end.

These statements in the address of Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the National Industrial Conference, on the causes of industrial unrest started members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the annual meeting in the Engineering Societies Building, 23 West Thirty-ninth street.

"It is most unfortunate," Mr. Fish said, "that at a time when the utmost efficiency in production and distribution are essential, not only to the progress of the world but to its immediate well being, there should be any such arbitrary and most harmonious relations between management and wage earners. I believe that the situation is far worse than seems to be the case."

As an example of decreased productive power he said that in one plant he found that wages had increased 100 per cent, since 1914, although the cost of living had not gone up more than 75 per cent, and the efficiency of the individual workman had been reduced 40 per cent, in the same period.

Increase Passed to Public.

"There is ample testimony," he added, "that the situation is the same throughout the country. Of course it is the public, the consumer, that ultimately suffers from such failure on the part of the workers to recognize their duty as factors in production. For the moment the employers are able to add to the public the cost of the strike, but in the long run they will be unable to recover themselves in this manner, with a resulting period which may well be the most serious in history."

Mr. Fish did not excuse capital entirely from blame, for he said that management failed to give sufficient attention to the conditions under which men worked. He asserted that the same thing was true of the public which had a more or less warranted attack on big business twenty years ago should bring about a similar recognition of the danger involved in the improper exercise of power by the public which would be unable to recover themselves in this manner, with a resulting period which may well be the most serious in history."

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LABOR HAS NO GRIEVANCE.

"The extraordinary efforts now made by labor unions have as their foundation no present grievance on the part of the working man, for none of any real moment exists. The unions are simply taking advantage of the condition of unemployment and if they succeed in their efforts the result surely will be efficiency of production, inharmonious employment relations and the possibility of even worse developments along the line of the aspirations of those who would destroy our civilization and our Government."

"At the present time labor unions practically are immune against attack over their claims. They are not clearly responsible to those whom they unlawfully injure. They may not be held on the contracts that they make. Their compliance with an agreement is almost altogether a purely voluntary act on their part. It seems clear that from every point of view the law everywhere should be amended so that the labor union would surely be responsible for their acts and for their contracts. The matter is of less importance if only

ETHAN ROBINSON FUNERAL IS HELD

Leading Theatrical Man but 46 Years Old.

The funeral of Ethan Melville Robinson, one of the leading showmen and theatrical experts of the country, was held yesterday afternoon at the Campbell Funeral Parlor.

Mr. Robinson, who was an executive in the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange, died Wednesday at his home, 200 West Fifty-eighth street, at the age of 46.

He was born in Albany on June 5, 1873, and was a widower and was to have been married during the coming holidays to Miss Alice Corey of New York. He began his career in the show world as a circus manager and toured the country for several years.

He then became a hall showman, his first position being that of manager for F. P. Proctor of his Albany vaudeville theatre. Upon the completion of his Fifty-eighth Street Theatre in New York Mr. Proctor moved Mr. Robinson to that house as manager. After about three years as manager of that house he was brought to the office of the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange, then known as the United Booking Office of America, in the capacity of booking manager.

During the lifetime of A. Paul Keith he was his closest friend and confidant. At Mr. Keith's death Mr. Robinson was bequeathed a large interest in the B. F. Keith Theatre Company, which controlled the Keith circuit of theatres.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Richard Cobden, pastor of the St. John's Episcopal Church of Larchmont, N. Y. E. F. Albee's parish. Interment was in Albany.

WANAMAKER BUTLER

GUILTY OF "ASSAULT"

Confesses Sending Bomb and Faces Five Year Term.

A plea of guilty to an indictment charging second degree assault was entered yesterday in General Sessions before Judge Wadsworth by Ernest Albert Gustave Kurth, a German butler, formerly employed by Rodman Wanamaker.

Kurth was arrested early in October after detectives had succeeded in connecting him with the sending of a bomb through the mails to the summer home of the Wanamakers at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The package containing the bomb was addressed to the strikes or boycott to enforce their demands.

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record of performance during the fiscal year of 1919 was 94.1 per cent, and this record was obtained with more than 30 per cent of the trips made in rain, fog, mist or other conditions of poor visibility."

The report also discussed at length the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems under the department during the war period. Mr. Burleson asserting his opinion that these communication facilities should be Government owned. Of the Government control period he said: "There is quite a difference between Government ownership of the wire systems as a part of the postal establishment and Government control for a limited and very uncertain period. The recent temporary control affords no more a test of the virtues of Government ownership than could be had through a temporary receivership in a court proceeding."

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the open shop can be maintained in full view."

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the engineers unanimously adopted a declaration outlining their position.

"Constant directive management," free from automatic control whether by capital or labor, is recommended.

"Sharp social or industrial disputes are no longer private," the declaration says. "Society is affected. Therefore such cases must be subject to the decision of authorities based upon intrinsic, not arbitrary law. Industry and public utility must serve the people. There is no room for special privileges of capital or of labor. Strikes, irregular employment or arbitrary acts of ownership or management are harmful, not alone to the immediate parties but to society as a whole."

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1920 TO BE BANNER

ADVERTISING YEAR

\$150,000,000 in 1919 Will Be Surpassed, Is Prediction.

More money than ever will be spent in advertising during 1920, members of the Association of National Advertisers, in session in Lakewood, predicted yesterday. The year 1919 already has set the highest mark on record, more than \$150,000,000 having been appropriated by the leading firms of the country for publicity.

The delegates said the demand for goods seems to be increasing all the time and that the delay in delivering manufactured products experienced in the last few months is attributable to rising consumption rather than decrease in output.

The opinion was that advertising appropriations must continue to increase for fear of losing business and standing with the public. To withdraw a campaign carrying a compelling advertising slogan would be to drop demand for the product almost simultaneously, several members stated. One of the discussions developed that some scepticism existed as to the value of motion picture advertising. The *Warrent* of the American Multiplex Sales Company said most of the attempts to utilize the screen without developing thrills and "heart interest" which movie fans are accustomed to have been unsuccessful.

Gilbert H. Montague, a Manhattan attorney, said large financial houses were planning to draft the services of expert advertising men in working out big financial plans, rather than to draw the plans first and have the advertising done independently. Sections on export, food, auto accessories, agricultural and other forms of advertising met during the afternoon.